

GAZETTE.



"The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave over the land of the free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

The letter of Col. Robert Scroggin to the committee of correspondence and vigilance of Warren county, Ohio, which will be found below, is highly interesting. It explains why the mounted regiment of Col. Johnson was permitted to form the van of the American army during the four days it was engaged in pursuing the British and Indians under the command of Proctor and Tecumseh, and who is entitled to the credit of the novel movement—the charge made by the Indians on the enemy. We were in the army at the time, and recollect having heard, on the day after the battle, of most of the incidents which are noticed in the letter of Col. Scroggin. It was notorious that Col. Johnson not only suggested the charge, but begged permission to make it. He is of course, as has been universally conceded, the real Hero of the Thames:

Low Advertiser.

For the Advertiser.
To the Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance of Warren county, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—In reading your address to the public I find you make an allusion to the battle of the Thames, and both duty and inclination prompt me to give you some facts in relation to it, as matter of history, and not for the purpose of affecting the interest of any of our distinguished men. I was present and engaged in the battle of the Thames, and acted as Lieutenant to the company commanded by Capt. Matson. On the morning of the 5th October, 1813, Gen. Harrison directed Col. Johnson to push on ahead with his mounted regiment, and overtake the British army and the Indians then retreating up the river Thames in Upper Canada. This order was executed by Col. Johnson and his men with great vigor. In a few minutes we came to the river Thames and received information from a prisoner taken by us, that the enemy intended disputing the passage of the river. We then halted until the infantry came up; Gen. Harrison ordered each horseman to take a soldier of the foot behind him and cross the river; this was done and the army formed on the north bank of the river about 12 o'clock. Gen. Harrison came in front of the regiment where Col. Johnson was, and who had given him by express, information that the enemy was not far ahead, and was aiming at the Moravian towns. He observed to Col. Johnson that it was impossible for the footmen to overtake the enemy till late in the day, and requested him to push on with his mounted regiment and stop the retreat of the foe—remarking to the Colonel, "if you cannot compel them to stop without an engagement, why fight them, but do not venture too much." All was now animation, and the order was promptly obeyed. In a moment the mounted regiment was in a gallop, and soon reached the bottom where the battle was fought. This was the fourth day of our pursuit of the enemy, and Col. Johnson had constantly been in front, with three spy companies, leaving his gallant brother, Col. James Johnson, at the head of the regiment on the march.

About half a mile below the battle ground the spies met a Frenchman, who was coming full speed to reconnoitre. It was at a turn in the road, and he did not see them till very near, when he wheeled his pony and fled back with great speed, but the fleet horses of the Kentucky spies soon overtook him. He had got in sight of the British army, formed and arranged for battle, before he was taken and brought back. The prisoner was greatly alarmed and begged in the most feeling manner that he should not be killed. Col. Johnson assured him he had nothing to fear if he would tell him the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as to the numbers and position of the enemy. He stated that the British regulars, with some Indians, about 700 or 800 strong, were formed in order of battle a short distance in front to receive us; on the right of these was the chief Tecumseh, with 1200 1400 Indian warriors. There was a swamp running parallel with the river and dividing the British and Indian lines. The prisoner stated moreover that not one hour before Tecumseh had sworn a solemn oath in his hearing, that on that ground the British should fight, and that he would conquer or die. He then asked Col. Johnson how many men he had with him—the Col. replied 1000, and the prisoner burst into tears, and begged Col. Johnson to retreat without delay, assuring him that he was surrounded by more than double his number; 7 or 800 British in the front, an impassable river on the right, and the merciless Tecumseh with 1200 or 1400 savage warriors on the left in the swamp; that no quarter would be given, and his army and self be massacred. The Col. answered that he intended to give the enemy a fair opportunity of carrying their

threats into execution; that he had taught his men to advance, but never to retreat. The prisoner shed tears profusely, and said he was a Canadian Frenchman, a friend to the Americans, but was compelled to act his present part. His manner convinced all that his statement was true.

Col. J. had despatched a messenger to inform Gen. H. that the enemy had halted, and whilst preparing to move on, there was a rumor that the foe was advancing on us. Here the Colonel gave orders to his officers to stand firm to their posts, and exhorted all to do their duty; and if they were approaching, he would not pause to be attacked, but charge upon and demolish them at once. Let it be remembered, that we always marched in charging columns whenever in danger; and during the whole service, Colonel J. taught his men in sham battles, and, in his patriotic speeches, always inculcated the superiority of that mode; so that in the charge on the 5th October, there was not a man taken by surprise. Col. Johnson proceeded on ahead with his spies, and discovered that the British army was not advancing, but had halted; and when the mounted regiment came up, the two armies remained in this position, both without moving, but looking at and intently examining each other. Col. J. was all this time in front of his men, in the space between the two armies. It was here that Gen. Harrison came up to Col. Johnson, and after examining the lines and position of the enemy, said to Col. J. "form your regiment on the left, to fight the Indians, and I will bring up the infantry and commence an attack on the British." Col. Johnson then took myself and some others to select the situation, and sent Capt. Jacob Stucker to examine the swamp, and see if it could be passed. We examined and found it wholly impassable, and the Col. remarked that horses could do nothing there.

After reaching the front of his regiment, Gen. H. came up and asked if he was ready, to which the Colonel replied, "I have examined the swamp and find it impassable." The General appeared disappointed. The two officers here paused, and I had a fair view of both their faces. They were firm and self-possessed. After a moment the General said, "you must retire Col. and act as a corps of reserve," regarding him with his fine black eye in a manner I have never seen equalled. The Colonel replied with a firmness that carried conviction of the truth of what he uttered to every breast: "Gen. H. permit me to charge the enemy, and the battle shall be won in thirty minutes!" An awful stillness was produced by this chivalrous request. The two looking each other steadfastly in the face—when Gen. H. answered, "damn them! charge them! and I will return and inform Gov. Shelby and my other officers that I have changed the order of battle."

As I am well informed, Gen. H. told all his staff that Col. Johnson had made the request, and pledged the success of the attack, and he had granted it. These interesting scenes gave me a very exalted opinion of these distinguished men, and inspired new confidence in each of them. The facts now to be stated are more important for the honor of our country. As soon as Gen. Harrison had given permission to charge, and retired to the infantry, Capt. Stucker came up and informed Col. Johnson that he had found a crossing place in the swamp, where the Indians were. Col. Johnson was then with his brother, the brave Col. James Johnson, preparing to attack the British with the whole mounted regiment. On receiving this information, Col. R. M. Johnson turned to his brother James, and said, "brother, take my place at the head of the first battalion, and charge the British—I will cross the swamp and fight the Indians with the second battalion." The only explanation of this order was made in this short sentence; "Brother, you have a family, I have none." These words, at so critical a juncture, gave a thrill of delight and admiration to every bosom, and exalted the self-sacrificing speaker to a degree I never saw surpassed in the hearts of the brave men who were on the eve of the dreadful encounter. He (Col. Johnson) knew that he would have to fight about three to one, on bad ground—a most formidable foe commanded by Tecumseh, and the position and all chosen by himself. Col. James Johnson, at the head of the first battalion, with 500 men, charged and took the whole British force, except a few Dragoons and Indians, without the loss of a single man. I charged at the head of my column, and saw the whole operation. Not a man flinched, but all done their duty. The British fired two excellent rounds, or platoons, before we routed them. We killed and wounded 20 or 30 British, by the spies who were dismounted and ordered to keep in advance of the charging column and fight as long as they could, before we passed them on horseback. Captain Church was one of the Captains of this dismounted corps, and saved the charging column on the road near the river, by shooting the British soldier who had a lighted match in his hand, to discharge the cannon at us. As I passed the cannon I saw this man lie bleeding in death.

By R. W. Thompson. May the members of the 24th Congress legislate under the recollection, that the people of this Union are ONE.

By J. Franklin Tanner. **Colonel R. M. Johnson**—The admiration of his countrymen shall be the reward of his patriotic services, in the cause of Republicanism.

By Tho. J. Pew, of Lexington. *The memory of the late William T. Barry*—One of Kentucky's brightest ornaments.

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By E. T. Burgoine. **Martin Van Buren and Colonel R. M. Johnson**—Their grateful countrymen will make them their next President and Vice President of the United States.

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almost lifeless, and bleeding from five wounds—all dangerous, and some of them supposed to be mortal. He seemed as calm and serene in his agony as if nothing had happened. I viewed the bleeding patriot a moment, and recollect his last words to his brother, when they parted for the battle. My conclusion was that he was then in the condition he had anticipated, and was perfectly resigned to such a fate. It is a notorious fact, that Colonel R. M. Johnson fought the Indians, with his second battalion of 500 men, without any aid, except a few soldiers of the infantry who left their lines and pressed into the fight. No company or battalion aided or assisted, because they were compelled to remain as a corps of reserve, and when a reinforcement was ordered under Col. Simm, the Indians had fled before it reached the battle ground. This consideration adds far more to the glory of our arms, than if we had fought and conquered with superior or even equal force. It adds to the fame of Gen. Harrison, the Commander in Chief, and Gov. Shelly—indeed the whole corps—and places high on the list of our country's defenders, the name of Col. R. M. Johnson, and his gallant regiment, which was selected to fight the battle of the Thames on the 5th October, 1813.

Nearly every thing above related happened under my own eye, or in my hearing.

ROBERT SCROGIN.
Paris, Ky., Nov. 16th, 1835.

From the Mayville Monitor.

RESPECT TO CL. R. M. JOHNSON

The distinguished patriot and statesman, Col. R. M. Johnson, arrived in this city on Monday last, about noon, being on his way to the seat of government and was detained with us, until about 11 o'clock at night, waiting the arrival of a boat in which he could proceed. A large number of his friends, of both political parties, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by his unexpected detention in this place, to tender to him their gratulations and respects, and to testify their gratitude for his many valuable services to their country, by inviting him to an entertainment at Langhorn's Hotel, in the evening. About 7 o'clock the Colonel met his friends in the large dining room of the Hotel, where was spent as social and agreeable an evening as we have enjoyed for a long while. Long will it be remembered by many who were present, with the most pleasing emotions. I was a sublime sight to see the veteran soldier who had unbared his bosom to the ruthless foes of the country, in her defense; who had received the brunt of many a hard attack, and who bore upon his limbs the scars of honorable wounds; surrounded by warm friends, mingling among them with ease and familiarity, and receiving the sincere homage of their numerous hearts. He who had vanquished the Indian foe, unloosed the fetters of the imprisoned debtor, and relieved by his own bounty the sufferings of many an impoverished fellow-being, stood amid the throng of his grateful fellow-countrymen. Not an individual was there who did not manifest an anxiety to do him reverence.

The following are the sentiments, so far as we have been enabled to obtain them, which were offered on the occasion, and enthusiastically approved by the company.

By Dr. John Shackleford. *The Patriots of our country*—Without reference to party feelings, entitled to general attention.

By James C. Coleman. *Our Republican Institutions*—May those who fought and bled to maintain them, long live to enjoy the blessings they afforded.

By Major Markland. *The Defenders of our country*—They are entitled to our warmest gratitude.

By Nicholas D. Coleman. **Col. R. M. Johnson**—The patriot soldier—the disinterested representative of the people, who promptly and efficiently promotes the interest of his fellow citizens, without regard to party distinctions.

To this toast, Col. Johnson responded in a short but eloquent and appropriate speech, in which he felicitously indulged in a few reminiscences of the past, associated with the early history and settlement of Mayville; and concluded, by offering a sentiment, complimentary to its citizens, and solicitous for its advancing prosperity.]

By R. H. Stanton. The "wounded soldier's" most grateful reward is to see the rights and liberties for which he fought and bled, properly appreciated and properly exercised, by those for whom they were achieved.

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By R. H. Stanton. While we enjoy the blessings of freedom, let us not be unmindful of the situation of others—*Success to the noble Texians!*

By Wm. McLellan. **Robert J. Ward**—An honest man.

From the Jefferson Republican.

"AND LO! IT WAS WHITE!"

What would ye be at? ye gentlemen of the piebald whig party. We plain dealing Democratic folks of this good Old Dominion, as a party through time immemorial, renowned alike for uniform steadfastness in political purpose and design, and for generous, chivalrous forbearance from resentment and revenge towards a foe subdued, have contentedly rested our hopes on one man, singled out at the outset as our Champion, in the pending canvass for the first office in our gift. We have given it as our opinion that Martin Van Buren ought to be the next President of the United States. We have maintained, and do still maintain, that he was born and educated in our principles, handed down to us by the Patriarchs of the land, Jefferson, Madison and Pendleton, and a host of others; that in political life, he practiced on these principles *ab ovo*, and that to this day he has sustained them and brought them out, not only unimpaired but improved, amended and chastened by time, and the practical experience of himself and other sages of the land. Yes! this is true, and you cannot gainsay it. You have attempted to brand him an Abolitionist, palpably with an expectation and hope of putting down in the pending canvass for the Presidency, his prospects in the slaveholding States. But you have signally failed in this, as you had previously done in all your schemes to destroy the fame and prospects of this highly gifted man: For in despite of all your machinations, he is manifestly in the ascendant, and wending his way to the highest office in this nation's gift—the most distinguished and the most truly honorable station that can be bestowed by men; and this too, as the reward of virtue, talents and ability, honestly and industriously exercised in and faithfully devoted to the service of his country.

How different has been the course of your party, and the idols whom you support and worship. You are made up of broken fragments, of divers factions and parties, all of which had been scattered to the four winds of heaven, and are now connected in juring, disloyal concord, merely to resist and try to put down one of the greatest benefactors, not only of his country, but of the human race; and having failed to put down Andrew Jackson, too strong for, and proof against, your Puritan arrows [for you are manifestly defeated, and on the retreat] you are now venting all your spleen and venom against M. Van Buren, whom in your chaste nomenclature, you pronounce as the heir apparent, selected at the will and at the discretion of the present illustrious incumbent, to fill his high place; without respect to the high paramount authority of us, the sovereign people of this Republic, acknowledged to be the strongest and most independent power and people on earth. Are you in earnest? Can it be possible that you conscientiously believe in what you say? I fancy not. Can we, the sons of sires, who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor^s in support of the holiest of causes, and gloriously redeemed them? Can we, I say, become recreant to such a cause? Has that love of liberty, that holy, lofty spirit of independence always heretofore our guide and support thro' weal and thro' woe, have they, in this season of trying need, abandoned and deserted us? No. The same spirit still animates us, and under its holy influence, we are alike disposed to meet and encounter domestic usurpation and misrule as our fathers were to breast the mighty shock, and to repel tyranny and invasion from abroad.

You say that Mr. Van Buren is an Arch Magician, &c. Away with this tirade! You give us no proof—if you will, we will breaken unto it. But in the absence of such proof, we are bound to assume as fact, what we believe, nay have to believe: that he is one of the plainest and most unassuming men in the Republic.—The same spirit still animates us, and under its holy influence, we are alike disposed to meet and encounter domestic usurpation and misrule as our fathers were to breast the mighty shock, and to repel tyranny and invasion from abroad.

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From

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1835.

The absence of the Editor will account for an article, which lately appeared in one of the Lexington papers, passing unnoticed for the present.

It is understood that instructions have been issued to several District Attorneys of the U. States, to enforce the observance of our neutral relations with Mexico.

The Hon. Richard M. Johnson stopped in Lexington on Sunday night 22d inst. on his way to Washington.

The New York Star states that the forts of New York harbour are to be garrisoned forthwith, and one hundred canons have been ordered to be sent to Fort Richmond. The North Carolina at Norfolk has been taken out of the Dry Dock, and hauled alongside the Navy Yard preparatory to her getting in her masts.—The Grampus and Falmouth are also to be immediately fitted up. This sounds like the note of preparation. The public press, as was to be expected, abounds with speculations, in anticipation of the President's Message.

THE LATEST FROM M. XICO.

The brig Volta, Capt. Kennedy, arrived yesterday in six days from Vera Cruz, and brought us Journals of that place up to the 12th inst. We do not perceive in them any account of the central constitution having been discussed or adopted by the chambers of Congress. But it appears certain that the *Federal Republic has been dissolved*; and that executive officers of the Mexican states have been subjected to the appointment of the central government. The local legislatures of the states have been annihilated by a formal decree, issued under the authority of the acting president, and sanctioned by the Congress.

The following is the decree which was issued by the minister of the interior.

The president *pro tempore* of the Mexican United States informs the inhabitants of the Republic that the general congress has decreed as follows:

1. The actual governors of the different states of the union shall continue their duties till the period shall have expired, for which they were appointed by the respective constitutions of the different states; but in the exercise of their functions in future, they shall be subject to the general government of the nation.

2. The legislature shall discontinue the exercise of their functions; but before those now in session shall be dissolved, and when those in vacation shall have met in session, they shall nominate a departmental *junta*, composed for the present of 5 individuals, selected from their own body or otherwise, to act as a council for the governor; and in case of vacancy as governor, to propose to the general government three persons, whose qualifications may entitle them to the office; while in the interval, till the nomination shall have been made by the national congress, the duties of governor shall be exercised by the first in order of the counsellors.

The Indiana Democrat, after giving an account of the proceedings of numerous Democratic public meetings held in that State, says, "The Wabash country will send a voice here this winter in favor of State Internal Improvements and Van Buren and Johnson, that will make 'old North Bend' retire with his followers, ashamed and abashed."

There seems to be a perfect mania pervading the country on the subject of rail-roads. Hardly a paper comes to hand but contains accounts of meetings held for the purpose of projecting one through some part or another.

The publication of the St. Louis Daily Herald, has been discontinued for want of sufficient patronage.

A reward of \$3000 has been offered by the Cashier of the Union Bank of Louisiana, for the apprehension of Dudley W. Babcock, who has absconded from the branch bank of Clinton, of which he was Cashier, taking with him the funds of the institution to the amount of nearly 30,000 dollars.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.—So far as returns have yet been received, they give Runnels, the republican candidate for Governor, a majority over Judge Lynch, of 467.

ESCAPE.

Nathan Hodge, who had been for some time confined in the jail of Fleming county on a charge of murder, effected his escape on Sunday night last. He effected his egress by cutting holes through the walls of the prison, for which purpose he had been furnished with an anger, saw and other implements. The guilty agent who furnished the tools to the prisoner has not yet been discovered. But time, which is a mighty agent in disclosing facts, will, it is very probable, discover the perpetrator of this high offence against the public peace.

A reward of three hundred dollars has been offered by the Trustees of the town for retaking and delivering Hodge to the Jailer of Fleming county.—*Ky. Whig.*

HAVING accidentally omitted publishing the resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of New Jersey, in our last, we now supply the omission.

WHEREAS, in all representative governments, the sovereignty of the people is an indisputable truth; they have a right, and it is their duty, upon all proper occasions, to instruct their Representatives in the duties which they require them to perform—Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for, and use their influence to have expunged from the Journal of the United States Senate, the resolution passed on the 28th day of March, 1834, declaring "That the President, in the late execu-

tive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," the same having passed that body without warrant of law.

Resolved, That our Senators be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to vote against the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and against the chartering any other bank or similar institution.

Resolved, That the particular attention of our Senators be called to the foregoing resolutions, and that they be respectfully requested to conform thereto, or resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to lay before Congress the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, at the opening of their next session."

We have received no additional information with regard to the progress of affairs in Texas. The following decree issued by the Minister of the Interior will afford some clue to the better understanding of what the real state of affairs has been in that country generally.

From the *New Orleans Bee*, of Oct. 23.

THE TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

A vessel will depart to-day for Texas, with nearly two hundred volunteers.—She goes direct to New Orleans, which port is to be a rendezvous for four other vessels also with volunteers—immediately after their arrival there they will leave in a body for Texas.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

From the *Mobile Register*, Nov. 5.

TEXAS.

We perceive in the New Orleans papers that intelligence received there by sea confirms the previous accounts from Texas received by the way of Arkansas. The schooner *Santa Pie*, from Copano, states that the Texans have captured Goliah or Bahia, with about 30 men, had made prisoners of the Collector [Sant Eno] and that a proportion of the inhabitants had joined the Texans; that the Collector after having been paroled, endeavored to escape, was subsequently taken at La Mission de Regi, about twelve miles from Copano, and confined at Goliah. When taken, two letters were found concealed in his shoes addressed to Santa Anna.

About 30 men had been enrolled at the Mission for the service. A battle had been fought on the Guadalupe, and forty men killed of the Mexicans, and two Texans.

From the *Georgia Standard of Union*. Developments are daily made, not only of the truth of Mr. Stewart's narrative of the disclosures of the infamous Land Pirate, but of the immense benefit which that gentleman's fortitude and perseverance have secured to the Southern and Western States. Two of the men whose names are disclosed in Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, were sent to our Penitentiary from the county of Morgan in September, 1834, for *negro stealing*. Two others have been sentenced in an adjoining county, who are now in the Four walls for the same offence. The court and the community present at the trial, (we are informed) are of the opinion, that one of these men belongs to Murel's clan, though probably, an obscure member. This man had corrupted a youth of about 17 years, whom he used as the instrument of his villainy. We are glad to learn that Judge Polk is making a fit example of such culprits, by executing the extent of the law upon them. The youth is sentenced for four years, but his abandoned seducer, for ten. We forbear to mention names, as other disclosures may still be made, and other villains brought to punishment.

A NATIONAL BANK.—Some of the Bank papers continue to insist upon it that "we cannot do without a National Bank." The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning contains a long article upon the subject, intended, no doubt, to operate upon Congress at the session which is about to commence. It is pretty generally conceded that without a National Bank the editors of the National Intelligencer, the New York Courier and Enquirer, the Philadelphia Inquirer and sundry others, would have heretofore been in rather an unpleasant predicament; and reasoning for the future from the past, and judging from their own experience upon the subject, it is not, perhaps, surprising that they cannot do without a National Bank. —*Balt. Repub.*

From the *Frankfort Argus*.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN KENTUCKY.

At a meeting of the Central State Committee, held agreeably to adjournment at Frankfort on the evening of the 16th of November, 1835—at which were present a number of our political friends of Franklin and other other counties, —to take into consideration the propriety of holding a State Convention for the purpose of nominating Electors of President and Vice President, and candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor for 1836. It was

Resolved, That we recommend to our Democratic friends in Kentucky, the holding of a State Convention at Frankfort on the 22d of February next for the purposes aforesaid, and that we invite their concurrence in the subject of this resolution.

Resolved, That the friends of the present Administration, in Franklin county, will hold a county meeting on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and appointing delegates to the abovenamed State Convention, and also that we, respectfully suggest, the similar observance of that day to our friends throughout the State.

By order of the Central State Committee.

JEPHTHIA DUDLEY, Chm.

R. A. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

N. B. The Editors of papers friendly to the Administration are requested to notice the above.

GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

The Whigs of Baltimore have eaten and drunk glorification to themselves, and damnation to their political opponents. The Whigs have spoken to the heavens in full-voiced volume. The tables groaned under the weight of good things provided by the White caterers. The Whigs were gorged with wine and wassail, and were patriotic, eloquent, and impudent; as men are apt to be when under the double insulation of politics and drink. Like the grand *Pavlovian* celebration, there were provided stores ample enough to feed an army.

The Whig festival at Baltimore is positively appropriate at this time.

So nothing of the kind is absolutely necessary to rouse the flagging spirits of the members of that party.

It is well for them to be merry over their funeral

baked meats—to assemble, perhaps for the last time, as the members of a fast-dying party—to put their house in order—and, as they have been hateful in their lives, not to be divided in their deaths.

The toasts were the usual glorification toasts—

Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun,

William H. Harrison, and Hugh L. White, were

severally toasted in the order in which they are

named. After the toasts, speeches, &c., &c., when

the eloquence had run out, the meeting formed in

procession, marched through the city, and then went to see the fireworks, which were admirably put up, and blazed away according to the most approved fashion. The Baltimore celebration was in every respect, to use the language of Frank Grainger, "a most beautiful business." The Whigs are delighted with it. So are we. It, after their manifold discontents, they can content themselves with a harmless affair of this kind, we give them joy for their admirably constituted temperaments. "Sweet," indeed, "are the woes of adversity," if they can put the Whigs in such good humor. We will make a fair compromise with them. We will gain all the victories, and they shall enjoy all the celebrations. We will succeed at the ballot boxes—they shall succeed at the dinner parties. We will not grudge one little tit of the comfort they derive from defeat, and thus, at last, both parties will be satisfied. Such an era of good feeling is one that we covet.—*N. Y. Times.*

GALE ON LAKE ERIE,

From the *Buffalo Com. Advertiser*, Nov. 11.

The wind commenced blowing a gale about 6 o'clock this morning, and continued to increase until about 10. At that time it blew so furious as to endanger the new buildings now being erected in our city, and the shipping upon the lake. We understand that the schooner *Afrah* was sunk in the month of the harbor, the sailors on board escaping into the small boat. Another schooner, came about half past ten, with one mast broken.—Numerous other vessels have been continually arriving at this port during the day, most of which are unifurred. The lower part of the town is completely overflowed as far up as Crow street. A five story brick building on the flats, east side of Main street, not completed, was tumbled down in a mass from the very foundation. Another four story brick dwelling, unfinished, owned by Daniel Richmond, was blown down the first story, from which a man narrowly escaped by jumping from the third story. Another new brick dwelling on South Division street, unfinished, and owned by Amos Morgan, was blown down, falling upon his dwelling, adjoining, and crushing in the roof and breaking through the floor of the second story, but fortunately none were injured.

2 o'clock, p. m.—The wind still continues unbroken.

The flats are covered with water to a depth of four six to ten feet. Many buildings are adrift, and the damage will be immense.

We have heard of no loss of human lives.

The gale is unprecedented and the height of water is greater than has been known for many years past.

A letter of the same date, in the *Albany Journal*, says—

"I have just understood that the steamer

Thomas Jefferson is upon the water, at the

foot of Main street. We shall hear to-morrow

news, I fear, from up the lake. Mr. Coff,

who has resided here for twenty years, says he

knows the water so high, raising his knowledge

after getting into the harbor.

The same paper of Nov. 12, says, the effects of

the gale which was mentioned yesterday, are more disastrous than we had anticipated, the following are the particulars as far as we have been able to gather them:

As to the amount of damage done to the shipping, it is difficult, in the confusion of the moment, to ascertain.

The schooner *Teucumseh*, is on the point

of the pier, and will probably be lost.

Two vessels, names unknown, are ashore in the bay, south

of the light house.

Several vessels came in during

the gale, sail and sprung many injuries, and by

running into other craft in the harbor, have been

seriously damaged.

The steamer *Long Island*,

came in during the gale, and was run into by the

Commodore Perry, both of which were much

damaged by the collision.

Several steam boats, the

Sandusky, *Ohio*, *Charles Townsend*, *Henry Clay*, and *Sheldan Thompson*, are aground, and must

have sustained more or less injury.

The schooner *Florida*, of Oswego, lies high and dry, about 200

feet from the shore, near the ship canal.

The Benjamin Rush is upon one of the docks,

The bridge over the canal, on Prince street, is

broken down.

One canal boat lies partly on the

bank of the canal slip, broken through the centre.

Sch. Eclipse lost one mast and schr. Canadian lost both.

The steam boat *W. F. P. Taylor*, received

considerable injury, by being run into by

the schr. *Heleus*.

Several buildings were blown

down and many chimneys destroyed.

The roof

was blown off the new county clerk's office.

Although there is much present suffering, it is

gratifying to learn, that our citizens have taken

prompt and sufficient measures for extenuating relief to the unfortunate.

Three hundred dollars were

collected last evening, to relieve those who are

immediately in need of attention, and we

trust that the Common Council will take measures

to extend the relief, which may be further required.

THE MINT.—We learn that a new die

for the coins of the United States is now

in a state of preparation, and will be

used in the ensuing year. The de-

AN ECLIPSE OF THE COMET!! IN DECEMBER!!!

THE Comet has attracted its share of public notice. Sylvester invites particular attention to the **ECLIPSE** on the 19th December next, which will appear in the substantial form of **30 THOUSAND DOLLARS**.

Sundry other attractive Eclipses will also occur in that month. Look to the following list of DAZZLING SPLENDOR, and delay not a moment in forwarding your orders to Fortune's favorite son.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 25.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December 5, 1835.

SCHEME.

25 PRIZES of 1000 Dollars!

\$25,000, 7,000,

\$5,000 dollars!—3,412 dollars!—2,000 dollars!

25 prizes of 600 dollars!—25 prizes of 500 dollars!—40 of 250 dollars!

112 of 100 dollars &c.

Tickets only Eight Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 100 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 12 for 1835.

To be drawn at Lexington, Thursday, December 7, 1835.

CAPITALS.

20,000 DOLLARS

5,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—1,033 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—30 of 200 dollars!—30 of 150 dollars!—35 of \$100, &c.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will cost only \$5. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

THE ECLIPSE.

13 PRIZES IN 25 TICKETS!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 23.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria Va Saturday November 28, 1835.

SCHEME.

\$30,000!

25 prizes of 1000 dollars!

30,000 dollars!—\$10,000

3,000!—2,000!—1,000!

1,000!—700 dollars!—

700!—474 dollars!—

25 of 1,000 dollars!—25 of

500 dollars!—25 of 300

200 of 200 dollars, &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme, may be had for \$130. Shaves in proportion.

Send early if you wish to secure a ticket or package, as there will be a great demand for them in this Lottery.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 25, for 1835.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Monday December 14.

SCHEME.

25,000 DOLLARS.

25,000 Dollars!—8,000 Dollars!—5,000

dollars!—2,000 dollars!—1,812 dollars!

20 of 700 dollars!—30 of 600

dollars!—30 of 500 dollars!

50 of \$300—64 of

\$200—126 of 150

dollars &c &c.

Tickets, 10 Dollars; Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 110 Dollars.—Packages of Shares in proportion.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 27.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December 26, 1835.

CAPITALS.

25,000 Dollars!!

25,000 dollars!—8,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!

—4,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—10 of 1,000

dollars!—10 of 800 dollars!—10 of 700 dollars!

—52 prizes of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for \$120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, N. Y.

40 BBL'S. SPEARS' PRIME OLD WHISKEY,

20 D. B. BRADFORD & CO.

Lexington, Oct 24—42 o'.

DR. JOHN HARRIS.

SURGEON DENTIST;

(FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.)

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington.

His R. O. M. is at B. ENNAN'S HOTEL,

No. 6. Ladies waited at their residence.

Lexington, Nov. 13—45—3t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has received and now opening a large and splendid stock of seasonable GOODS; among which are to be found all the variety usually to be had in this country.

Large assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, and Satinets, embracing all the variety of colors; Brown and Blew of Domestic. A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies'.

SHOES AND BOOTS;

NEW AND HANDSOME BONNETS;

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE AND HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, as low as they can be had in the Western country. Friends and customers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS C. OREAR,

October 31, 1835—44—1m

The Kentucky Gazette will insert the above

one month.—*Observer & Rep.*

NEW GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER SALES FOR 1835—36.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and

Winter supply of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, to

which he invites the attention of all persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing goods.—

He has a splendid lot of Cloths and Cassimers, and many new and fashionable articles, all of which as usual, will be sold at a small advance.

JAS. G. MCKINNEY.

Lex. Oct. 13, 1835—41—8t

The Luminary and Gazette will insert this

6 times.—*Intelligencer.*

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with *Splendid Fruit Baskets*; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz.—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

ALSO—One Case Plated Candlesticks, Splendid Cut Glass Gourdines, Mantel Clocks, Astor Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened.

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1835—28—tf

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stole

from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$20 in half eagles,

\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank.

\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing

\$10 in half eagles,

\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank.

\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

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